

JONATHAN PEARCE.

JANUARY 3, 1832.

Mr. HUBBARD, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made the following

REPORT:

*The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Jonathan Pearce, report:*

That the petitioner states, under oath, that he enlisted on the 23d day of January, 1776, in Captain Gorton's company, in Colonel Christopher Lip-pit's regiment, and served in said company until 18th January, 1777, when he was discharged in that term in New Jersey; that afterwards, in April, 1777, he enlisted in Col. Elliot's regiment of artillery, and served therein under said enlistment until March, 1778; that he again enlisted into same regiment, and served until 1779; that he was at the battles of Haerlam Heights and White Plains; and that he was in the battles at Trenton and Princeton; and that he now is in indigent circumstances, and needs the assistance of his country for support.

The statement of the petitioner is substantially sustained by the testimony in the case. The depositions of Peleg Weldon and Samuel Hatch very satisfactorily prove the services of the petitioner, as stated by him; and the depositions of Samuel R. Rice and Isaac D. Vaughan, fully prove his poverty. The committee are of opinion that the petitioner is justly entitled, under the act of March, 1818, to a pension, and they therefore report a bill.

JOSEPH KENNEDY

JANUARY 2, 1925

REPORT

The Committee on Revolutionary Warfare, established by the House of Representatives on January 2, 1925, has the honor to submit the following report:

This Committee was organized on January 2, 1925, and has since that time been engaged in a study of the subject of revolutionary warfare. It has held numerous public hearings and has received many suggestions from the public. It has also conducted extensive research into the various forms of revolutionary warfare, both in the United States and in foreign countries.

The Committee has found that revolutionary warfare is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. It is not limited to the use of violence, but includes a wide range of activities, including propaganda, sabotage, and the formation of underground organizations. It is often the result of a combination of factors, including economic hardship, political oppression, and social unrest.

The Committee has concluded that revolutionary warfare is a serious threat to the stability and security of the United States. It has recommended that the Government take prompt and effective action to prevent and suppress such activities. It has also recommended that the Government provide adequate resources and support to the various agencies responsible for the detection and prosecution of revolutionary warfare.

The Committee believes that the most effective way to combat revolutionary warfare is through a combination of preventive measures and law enforcement. It has recommended that the Government strengthen its intelligence-gathering capabilities and that it improve its methods of identifying and neutralizing potential threats. It has also recommended that the Government work closely with the private sector and with foreign governments to combat revolutionary warfare on a global basis.

The Committee believes that these measures are essential to the protection of the United States and its interests. It urges the Government to take prompt action to implement these recommendations.